

01.

Articles (A/An)

~~Articles~~ (A, An & The) are called Articles. They are very small word and used before the noun as an adjective that is why, they are known as a little adjective. The articles - A/An and The play very important role in the framework and formation of a sentence.

Types of Articles :-

(1) Definite Article, (2) Indefinite Article.

Definite Article (The) :- The is regarded as definite article for it is used to denote particular person or thing and to bring definiteness in it. The Definite Article 'The' has not its own literal meaning. It is considered as the shortened form of Demonstrative Adjectives - This, That, These, Those.

e.g.:- This is the place where those terrorists were shot dead.

- we met the chief minister 10 days ago.
- He consulted the principle

In these examples some particular place and person, ~~place~~ as have been mentioned.

Indefinite Article (A/An) :- A & An are known as Indefinite Article because they can never be used to indicate any particular person or thing. & The Indefinite Article brings the Indefiniteness in the noun before which it is used.

Eg:- She is a doctor i.e. some/any doctor.
 His father is a pleader
 (advoc.)

Note:- 'A doctor' means some/any doctor while 'The doctor' means a particular doctor. The Indefinite Article is used in the same sense of the Indefinite Adjectives - some, any or one.

The Definite Article 'The' can be used before countable nouns and uncountable nouns both. Indefinite Article A/An is short form of the Indefinite Adjectives - some, any or one while the Definite Article 'The' is ^{known} ~~not~~ as the short form of Demonstrative Adjectives - This, that, these & those.

Rules for the Use of Articles

Usually it is necessary to use any articles - A/An and The before every singular countable nouns. In any particular circumstance, the definite Article 'The' can also be used before plural nouns.

Eg:- It is an ant, It is a box, He knows the boys of this school etc.

Note:- (a) In general way, no article whether it is definite or Indefinite is used before uncountable nouns.

(b) Indefinite Article 'A/An' can never be used before plural nouns.

(c) No article is used before the singular form of common noun if it is used in general sense.

Eg:- Man is mortal, Man is a social animal by nature.

↳ In these sentences, the common noun - man has been used in common sense that is why no article has been used before it.

note

Use of Indefinite Article :-

A/An → Little Adj.
A/An → Determiner

* A/An → (1) A/An is used in following senses:

(a) A/An = one (एक)

Eg:- She has a book in her hand.

Give that women an aina only.

↳ one

(b) A/An \rightarrow any (कोई)

Eg:- A king had three daughters.

- An elephant was seen on the road.

- A student has come to see you.

(c) A/An = the same (एक ही)

Eg:- Two of a trade can not agree.

Birds of a feather flock together.

(d) A/An = per (प्रति)

Eg:- She earned rupees 1000 a month.

He sells milk Rs twenty (20) a litre.

(e) A/An = some (कुछ)

Eg:- He has a chance of success in this examination.

(f) A/An = a kind of (एक प्रकार का)

Eg:- Gold is a precious metal.

(g) A/An = a race (species - जीवजन्तु)

Eg:- A horse is a useful animal.

A lion is a ferocious animal.

(h) A/An = class (वर्ग)

Eg:- An Ant is a hardworking insect.

(i) A/An = on (पर) \rightarrow In this sense it is used as a preposition.

Eg:- I found him a bed (on bed)

He has gone a hunting (on hunting)

I saw a red flag a top of the hill (on the top of hill/building)

05.

No → Not a → Not any
↳ for justifying Not & Indefinite Article 'a'
No & Not → Negation Adverb.

2. It is necessary to know where to use the Indefinite article a and where an.

→ In this connection, the rule is that the indefinite article 'an' is used before the word of which first letter gives vowel sound that is to say pronounced as vowel whether it is consonant or vowel. The indefinite article 'A' is used before the word whose first letter gives consonant sound that is, pronounced as consonant whether it is consonant or vowel.

Eg:- A boy, A girl, A man, A honest, An animal, An old man, A laborious boy etc.

Note: (a) We have to use the Indefinite Article 'A/An'. It is necessary to pay attention to the pronunciation of the first letter of the word and not to spelling. The word whose first letter whether it is vowel or consonant if gives vowel sound in that situation, the Indefinite Article 'An' will be placed before it. But if the word whose first letter whether it is vowel or consonant gives consonant sound, the Indefinite Article 'A' will be used before it. For illustration, following words start with vowel but give consonant sound as such in spite of vowel the indefinite article 'a' will be used before them.

Eg:- A European country (over here ~~'E'~~ 'Eu' gives the sound of Y), A University (over here 'U' gives the consonant sound of Y)

like wise - a one rupee note, a union of labours, a Unique site, a one sided game.

→ Some more examples have been given below
 a Union of students, a unit of measurement, a Uniform^m standard, a useful book, a University professor, a unique opportunity, a United team, a Unilateral decision, a usurper (उर्वेष्ट, डेर), a youthful team, a usual feature, a Universal appeal, a Unification plan, a one sided statement, a one man committee, a one eyed man, a One rupee note.

(b) If the first letter of an abbreviation is any of these letters - A, E, I, O, F, H, L, M, N, R, S and X, In this situation the Indefinite Article - 'An' is used before it.

Eg. - An F.O., An H.E. school, An L.P. school, An M.A., An M.Sc., An M.P., An M.L.C., An NCC., An RSS. worker, An SDO. etc.

(c) 'An hotel' and 'An historical' were exception of this rule but now this use has been understood. In modern age, a number of grammarians and writers have began to use 'A hotel' and 'A historical'. In this relation, Fowler says: "The 'h' in such words is now pronounced."

The distinction has become pedantic and 'historical' should be said and written".

In this respect it should always be kept in mind that the Indefinite Article 'An' is used before the word which starts with silent 'h' but such words of which first letter is 'h' and gives the sound in this case the Indefinite Article 'A' is used.

ent, Eg: (i) With silent 'h' -

An hour, An heir and An honour, An honest man, An honourable man, An hour's rest, An honorary degree.

सबका मेरा
साथ देगा
मो पढ़े

(ii) with the 'h' pronounced -

A hell, A hotel, A historical place, A husband, A human being, A heinous crime, etc.

(iii) In the following situations the Indefinite Article (A/An) is used with singular countable nouns

* (a) Some countable words such as dozen, score, 100, hundred, thousand, lakh, million, great, many, great deal and lot of etc

Eg: we want to buy a dozen bananas.

At least a thousand people were killed in that Carnage (नरसंहार).



9

①

Condition	Control (%)	MCI (%)	AD (%)
A	100	100	65
B	100	85	55
C	95	90	50
D	85	80	45

f

100



1

2

9

4

1

10

Note! - No article is used before the word used after 'turn' when it (turn) means become.

(E) The Indefinite Article 'A/An' will be used before the apposition of noun. If the noun denotes an unfamiliar person or thing.

Eg! - Patna, a town in Bihar.
William Wordsworth, an English poet,
Ganga, a holy river of India, etc

(F) The Indefinite Article 'A/An' is used before the name of a person about whom nothing is known except his name.

Eg! - A Mr. Narendra came to see you while you were out of this city.
This letter has been written by a poet.

(G) The Indefinite Article 'A/An' is used before singular countable noun when it (singular countable noun) comes after what in exclamatory sentence.

Eg! - What a fall! (What a fall it is)
What a pity! | What a fool you are!
What an idea!

(H) In some phrases and proverbs or maxims, the Indefinite Article 'A/An' is used in the sense of some (कुछ अर्थ).

Birds of a feather (of same kind) flock together.

- (i) In the sense of 'A kind of' the Indefinite Article 'A/An' is used before abstract noun and certain + abstract noun

Eg:- There was a certain honesty about her which all admire.

A love of the supposedly good things of life
a distrust of routine, a profundity of knowledge

- (j) The Indefinite article 'A/An' is used before a noun and after such, quite, many, rather, no, less, so/as/how/however/too + adj

Eg:- Such a fool, quite a busy day,
so good and opportunity, many a time

- (K) The Indefinite Article 'A/an' is used to denote the whole race or class

Eg:- A cow is a useful animal
A lion roars, A bird fly in the sky

- (L) The indefinite article 'a/an' is used in some particular phrases: a short while ago, as a rule, as a result, at a discount, at a premium, at a loss, at a stretch, at a stone's throw, in a hurry, I am in a tearing hurry, in a nut shell (संक्षेप में), on an average, as a whole (समग्रतः), to have an interest in, to have a knowledge of, to be in a temper

to be in position to, to make a mess of (झामझान)
 to make a fuss (बहुत शोर मचाकर बहस करना) (हंगामा मचाना)
 to make a noise, to flag a dead horse
 (उड़ते हुए उखाड़ना), to go a long way, to smell
 a rat, to steal a march on (आगे निकल जाना),
 to fall a prey to (शिकार होना जाना), to cut a
 sorry figure (असफल), to cut a figure (चमकाना),
 to catch at a straw (निर्झर का लहरा), to beat a
 (1916) treat, to call a spade a spade (सच बात कहना)
 (कौरव) to take a fancy to, to take an interest in,
 (कौरव) on a visit to, to keep a secret, to take
 a pride in, to have a pity on, to have a
 chance, to have a good education, to have an
 opportunity, to have a bath / a drink / a talk /
 a walk / a rest (क्रियाओं से abstract noun बनाया गया है)
~~उदाहरण~~

Uses of Definite Article :-

- In general way no article is used before material noun and abstract noun but the definite article 'the' can be used with when they are used to particularise the noun.
 Ex, Eg:- The tea is too hot to take (Incorrect)
 tea is too hot to take (Correct)
 The water of Ganga is holy (Correct)
 The honesty of man can not be doubted
 The glass, you hold in your hand is quite brittle

Q

the gold of your bracelet is pure.
As a whole no article is used before proper noun but in some particular situations the definite article 'the' is used before with proper noun.

A

The definite article 'the' is used before the name of nation or of geographical importance, political parties or religious parties.

Eg - The U.S.A, the UK, the Indian, the English, the French, the Conservatives, the liberals, the Hindus, the Muslims, the Sikhs, the Jats, the Rajputs etc.

B

The definite article 'the' is used before the name of famous rivers, seas, oceans, gulf, straight, bays, plains, etc.

Eg -

The Ganges, The Thames, the red sea, the black sea, the pacific ocean, the Indian ocean, the Persian Gulf, the straight Gibraltar, the bay of Bengal, the Ganga Brahmaputra etc.

C

The definite article 'the' is used before the name of famous volumes and epics (Scriptures).

Eg -

the Bible, the Gita, the Quran, the Ramayana, The Mahabharat, The Divine Comedy, the Vedas, the Elite etc.

- (d) The definite article 'The' ~~denote~~ will be used before the name of person place or thing. If it denotes the person, place or thing of same quality, nature or characteristics.

Eg:- Kalidas was the shakespeare of India

- Faiz - Ahmed - Faiz is the shadi of urdu literature.
- Bombay is the Switzerland of India.

- (e) ~~The~~ The definite article 'the' is used before descriptive or ^(USA, UK, UAE, USSR) compound geographical names.

Eg:- the punjab, the Assam, the deccan, the United state of America, the United Arab Republic, the Cape of good hope,

- (f) The definite 'the' is placed before the name of island island and series of mountains

Eg:- the Himalayas, the alps, The Andamans, the west Indies

- (g) The definite article 'the' is used before the name of ship, Aeroplanes, trains etc.

Eg:- The titanic, the INS Vikrant, the Meghdoot, the Kalka mail, the Fafan main, the Vande Bharat, the Rajdhani express

- (h) The definite article 'the' is used before the name of famous buildings and public places.

Eg:- The Tajmahal, The Burj Khalifa, The Whitehouse, The Eiffel Tower, The Statue of Unity, The red fort, the Rashtrapati Bhawan, The Eden Garden, The Victoria Memorial, etc.

(i) The definite article 'the' is used before the name of famous historical events. ~~The~~ f

Eg:- The french Revolution, The sepoy mutiny, The war of roses, The norman conquest, the gun powder plot, the renaissance, the Mahabharat war, The first world war, the second world war.

(ii) The definite article 'the' is used before the name of newspapers and magazines.

Eg:- The Hindu, The Hindustan Times, the Times of India, the states man, the Indian Nations, the sunday ~~pro~~ Times, The illustrated weekly of India, the chronicle, the pratyogita Darpan.

(iii) The definite article 'the' can be used before the proper nouns when an adjective modify/qualify it.

Eg:- The late Dr. Rajendra prasad, The Beautiful Sanyogita of kannauj, The immortal Shakespeare.

(iv) The definite article 'the' is used before the name of ^{famous} hostel, shops, emporium (उपनिवेश), the company, the institution etc if their names are impersonal.

Eg:- The Bombay ~~day~~ dyeing, the Tata Textiles, the liberty cinema hall, the nataraj hotel.

The definite article 'the' will be placed before the name of person, when 'the' denotes the famous or notorious.

eg:- This is Amitabh Bachchan, you do not mean the famous actor of that name, I am, I mean that he is the Amitabh Bachchan.

(1) The definite article 'the' is used in posts after proper noun and before post indicating adjective.

eg:- Ashoka the Great, Akbar the great, ~~Binu~~ Binoba the saint, Devendra nath Tagore the spiritual leader etc.

(3) In the following cases the definite article 'the' is used with common noun.

(A) The definite article 'the' is used before common noun when it denotes a notified person or thing.

eg:- close the window (of my room), I saw the headmaster (of this school), let's go to ^{the} town hall (of the town).

(B) The definite article 'the' will be used before the common noun if it denotes a person or thing ~~at~~ afore (प्रा) ascribed (संज्ञित).

eg:- I saw a lion (the lion was roaring)
I met some students (The students looked happy)

- (C) The definite article 'the' can be placed before the common noun when it is only one in number that is to say the definite article 'the' is used before the unique nouns.

Eg: the Sky, the world, the universe, the Sun, the East, The West, the North, the South, the Moon etc.

Note: It should always be kept in mind that the definite article 'the' can never be used before ~~the~~ God (देवता). But the definite article 'the' will be used before the wood god / gods (देवता).

- (D) The definite article 'the' can be used before common noun when its "universality" is limited by adjective phrase or definite relative clause.

Eg: The students of my class are well behaved.
This is the house that I live in.
This is the pen which I write with.
The boy on the bicycle is my friend.

- (E) The definite article 'the' will be used before the common noun when the "defining prepositional phrase" is used after it (prepositional phrase).

(of connection) Eg: The battle of Haldighati, The battle of Waterloo, The top of mountain, The 15th of October etc.

(F) The definite article 'the' is used before common noun when 'the' is used in the sense of same / very same. same is same.

Eg:- This is the book I wanted.

who was the first man to go in to space.

This is the thing (the same thing) to do.

Note:- In this use of 'the' it is pronounced as ~~the~~ ^{the} 't̩' and in writing it is underlined and in printing it is printed in italics.

(G) The definite article 'the' is used before common noun when a proper noun which identifies it is used after it.

eg:- The poet ~~habib~~ ^{will be} Ghalib, the planet Venus, the film ~~sholey~~.

Note:- (i) The definite article 'the' ^{will be} is used before such common noun which denote occupation and profession and ^{they} generally come after proper noun.

Eg:- Ranchandra, the grocer, Rajeev, the book seller, Jagdeesh, the accountant, Mr Robert, the general manager.

(ii) The definite article 'the' will be used before common noun when it is used in apposition of noun.

Eg:- Patna, the capital of Bihar; Mahatma Gandhi, the father of nation; Dr Rajendra Prasad, the ^{Chairman} ~~cons~~ of constituent assembly; Dashrath, the king of Ayodhya.

- (H) The definite article 'the' will be used before common noun when it is used to denote profession.

Eg:- My friend has joined the bar. (become as advocate)
Shyam and his friend have joined the army.
(become soldier)

- (I) The definite article 'the' will be used before common noun if "the + common noun" seems to express the sense of abstract noun.

Eg:- There is a good deal of the fox in him. (common noun)
The father (fatherly feeling) in him cried out. (common noun)

- (J) The definite article 'the' will be used before the name of musical instruments (if they are used in the sense of universality) →

Eg:- She used to play on the Harmonium, the violin, the tabla, the flute etc.

- (K) The definite article 'the' will be used before singular common noun when it denotes the whole race.

Eg:- The fox is a cunning animal,
The cow is a useful animal,
The lion is a ferocious animal,
The shark is cruel by nature.

② The definite article 'the' is used as in the sense of "at the rate of" in measurement.
 eg:- Milk is sold by the litre.

(e) Eggs are sold by the dozen.
 Cloth is sold by the metre.

③ The definite article 'the' is used as the name of parts of bodies and limbs, (अंग/अंग)

eg:- The lungs, the intestines, the ear, the kidney, the tongue etc.

(Conningness)

उदा.

④ In the following situations, the definite article 'the' is used before adjectives.

(A)

(अनुबन्ध)

The definite article 'the' will be used with an adjective when it is used for abstract quality. → (goodness) ← (badness)

eg:- The good in her far out weighs the bad.
 The Binoba Bhave and Gandhi ji love the good
 (goodness) in a man.

⑤ The definite article 'the' will be used with a sort of adjective to make it plural noun.

eg:- we should help the blind.

The rich do not love the poor.

The students of our school nursed the sick.

Let the wicked be punished.

- (C) Sometimes the definite article 'the' is used instead of possessive adjectives.

Eg!- He hit me on the head. (He hit me on my head).
She caught me by the (my) collar.

- (D) The definite article 'the' will be used before "ordinal number" when it is written in words.

Eg!- He has been in the fourth place in race competition.
She got the first prize among three hundred students.
I travelled to ~~at~~ Delhi in the second class with the ticket of third class.

Note!- But the definite article 'the' should never be used with ordinal number if roman numbers are used.

Eg!- Elizabeth - II, World War - II, World War - I, class - III

- (E) The definite article 'the' will be used before comparatives if they denote the sense of selection or contrast (after).

Eg!- He can run the faster of two boys.
She is the better of Sita and Meeta.
I know the better of the two players.

Like this / Like wise :- The lower classes.
The lower classes, the inner cover, the outer wall,

(F)

Eg!-

Eg!-

(H)

Eg!-

(I)

Eg!-

(F) The definite article 'the' is be used before Superlatives whether they are used attributively (my head) -vely, adverbly or like a noun in sentences.
 Eg:- This is the best article on this subject.
 ↳ Attributively.

I like this article the most. (Adverbly)
 The least you can do is ask his forgiveness
 petition, (like noun).

Students (G) The definite article 'the' can be used in some with phrasal uses.

Eg:- Always keep to the left while walking on the road

- She is in the wrong
- We should be punctual to the second.
- Come to the main point
- The ~~air~~ air is thick with the ~~rumours~~ rumours

(H) The definite article 'the' is used before title (उद्देश) or official designation (उद्देशन).

Eg:- The manager, The secretary, The headmaster, the principle, the Ray Bahadur, the Night wood, etc.
 ↳ Ravindra Nath Tagor

(I) In the following expression the definite article, 'the' will be used in comparative degree.

Eg:- The higher we go, the colder it is.
 The more he gets the more he wants.
 The more you read the more will you learn.

3/ Panjab

The sooner a thing is done, the better it is.

- (J) The definite article 'the' is used after all and both but before "whole." (difference b/w whole and all)

Eg:- All the players will be awarded with prize at the hands of the president.

Both the friends were beaten with stick and fined.

The whole class was disturbed.

- (K) The definite article 'the' will be used before the name of organization, committee, club, federation etc.

Eg:- The United nation, the lion's club, the Rafi ut club, The Rotary club.

- (L) The definite article 'the' can be used before the name of forces, governmental departments, municipal corporations etc.

Eg:- The Army, The Navy, The Airforce, The Police department, The legislative assembly, the home ministry, The ministry of education, the executive etc.

- (M) The definite article 'the' is used before the countable noun which come after many of, none of, all of, most of, the rest of, the majority of, which of, any of, either of, neither of, half of, one of, one-third of, a part of, some of, few of etc.

Eg:-

the whole country

All the books

(N)

Eg:-

Eg! - Most of the students will be sent abroad to receive higher studies,

the whole country

All the books

A part of the eggs are rotten,
one-third of the books are found ~~stir~~ strewn on the table,

Neither of the student came to appear at examination

(N) The definite article 'the' is used before inventions and discoveries.

Eg! The television is the wonder gift of science.
- We are listening to the radio.

at club. Repetition of the Article :-

When two or more nouns are connected by conjunctions, the conjunction and propagation "they denote the same person or thing in that circumstance article will be placed before ^{one of} the nouns but if they denote different person or thing or two separate person or thing. In this situation article will be used before each of them (now)

Eg! The principal and ~~the~~ secretary is on leave for ten days.

→ The Secretary and the principle are on leave the visit to Delhi

- Q. 7. The principal and secretary is on leave for ten days.
 2. → The secretary and the principle are on the visit to Delhi.
 → A carpenter and a blacksmith live here.
 → The poet and Novelist (only one person) → The poet and the Novelist (two persons)
 → You are a friend philosopher and guide to me (one person)
 → Pt Nehru was a better writer than politician (only one person)

Note: According to this rule

(A)

- ⑤ If two or more adjective joint together by the conjunction 'and' qualifies only one person or thing. In that situation article will be used before first adjective of them but if they qualify different persons or thing in that case articles will be used before each of them.

eg.

Eg:- A red and blue pencil. (means 2 different pencils).
 A black and white bird. (means ^{only} 1 bird of black and white colour)
 A black and a white bird (means 2 diff. birds)

According to this rule it will be wrong/incorrect eg. to write this type of sentence —

"We shall read the first and second chapter."

In this sentence, two different chapters are mentioned and denoted. As a rule in this sentence article should be placed before each of adjective of them therefore the correct form will be —

(B)

- (i) We shall read the first and second chapters
 (ii) We shall read the first and the second chapter.

when the abstract noun made plural than the abstract noun changed to common noun
e.g. Di

or (iii) we shall read the first two chapters.

Omission of Article (Zero Article)

(A) In no case the Indefinite article A/An is used before plural common nouns and collective nouns. Because there is no plural form of the Indefinite article A/An. As such Books are some books is plural form of the noun book.

eg. A dog is an animal - (Dogs are animals)
A owl is a bird - (Owls are birds)
There was a clerk - (~~There~~ There were some clerks)

excl.). He shot a lion - (He shot some lions)
& and white

The definite article 'the' will not be used before plural nouns if they are used in common sense

correct eg. Dogs bark and lions roar

Birds chirp and Bees hum

Men, women and children came crawling to me.

(B) Abstract noun in its common sense is uncountable that is why no article is used before it.
Honesty is the best policy

Difficult ^{changes into} ↓ difficulty
 26 Adj ^{changed into} → Abstract Noun
 Difficulties ↓ Common noun
 change given

• Death is unavoidable.

(C) As a whole no article is used before material noun but when it denotes any particular shoot or part in such case article will be used before it.

Eg:- Gold is a precious metal.

The gold of south africa is famous all over the world.

Mercury is very heavy.

The mercury in a thermometer is visible.

(D) Article will not be used before common noun if possessive adjective or demonstrative adjective and Indefinite numeral adjective come with it.

Eg:- your coat is black.

our garden is beautiful.

This pen is mine.

That book is yours.

Some boys are intelligent.

All men dislike you.

(E) No article will be used before collective noun when it is used in general way.

Eg:- Society will not honour you.

Govt are formed on this issue.

We have company this evening.

Parliament will not sit next friday.

(F) No article is largely used with proper noun.

Eg:- Patna is the capital of Bihar.

Kolkata is one of the biggest cities in India.
Mahatma Gandhi is no more.

(G) No article is used with the noun of genitive case.

World. → Shyam's brother is my class fellow/friend.

→ This was in your friend's almirah.

(H) Such a common noun which is part of post or comes just with proper noun takes no article.

ve. Eg:- prime minister Manmohan Singh has left for New York.

principle R. Mehta is going abroad.

Queen Elizabeth-II now rules over England.

(I) No article is used with the noun of vocative case.

Eg: (i) Listen to me, young man. (ii) Students, keep quite and listen to me attentively.

Guys let's go home, come to me boy.

(J) No article will be used before the complement (objective complement) of factitive verb (complex passive verb).

and posts of authority indicating noun.

Eg: He tried to make me leader.
 She was made prime minister.
 He was elected vice-president.
 Your friend was nominated captain.

(K) If home is used in the sense of speaker or author's "own home" and no descriptive phrase is used before it - in this situation neither article nor ^{the} preposition 'to' will be used. → (ad)

Eg: She went home.
 We stayed at home. but - this the only home we have ever known"

(L) If school, college, church, temple, hospital, market, bed, court, office, playground etc. are scribed in connection with their original purpose in that circumstance (अर्थानुसार) no article will be used before them. coz. witness ^{is against} purpose of school.

Eg: → We go to school to study.
 → We go to the school to witness the drama.
 → My servant goes to market for buying and selling.
 → He went to bed (To sleep).
 → They are being taken to hospital, (for Treatment)
 → We shall go to Court for litigation.
 → Some of them were sent to jail (as a prisoner)
 → Boys went to school (to study)
 → players go to stadium (to play)

Like wise → we can be at school, college, University, church, market and we can be in bed / prison, but if they are used in other sense apart from their original purpose in that case article can be used before them.

→ (adv) eg:- I went to the school/college/university to watch a magic show.

There is a college / a hospital in our village.

(M) No article is used with the noun that comes after - kind of, a kind of, a type of, a sort of etc.

eg:- I don't like this type of behaviour.

This is a type of rifle.

He wants to buy a kind of mini bus.

(N) No article is used with the name of languages

eg:- He knows all languages:- Sanskrit, English, Hindi, persian, french, latin, Russian, chinese, Greek, Italian etc.

Note:- (a) But translate from the Russian, the German would be correct.

(b) The meaning of some words will change if the definite article the, will be used with them.

eg:- ~~The~~ Dutch (a language of Holand), The Dutch (the people of Holand)

English (The language of England) - the English
(the people of England),

French (The language of France) - The French
(the people of France) etc.

① No article can be used placed before the name of meal if it is used in general way.

eg:- She invited me to tea / lunch / dinner.

Note:- She was at the dinner with me.
(Can be written or spoken).

② Ordinarily no article should be use before the name of diseases.

eg:- He is suffering from fever.

In flood affect areas a number of children, men and women died of cholera.

He is suffering from small pox.

Note:- But the diseases before of which name articles are used are - gout (गठरा), measles (खसरा), mumps etc.

eg:- Many of them are suffering from the gout / measles / mumps.

③ No articles are used before the name of games.

eg:- He is fond of Cricket.

We saw him playing Hockey.

He likes neither football nor volleyball.

He is expert at Tennis and Badminton.

(R) No article is used before the name of seasons and festivals.

eg:- Spring is come

We celebrate Holi / Eid / Christmas on a great scale.

If winter comes can spring be far behind.

(S) No article should be place before the noun when it is used in pairs.

eg:- from door to door.

from house to house

from place to place.

from village to village.

from head to feet

from hand to hand.

hand and foot

sorrow after sorrow

price after price.

face to face etc.

We went on getting date on date. (दिनांक से दिनांक)

(T) Such a phrase in which "common noun" comes in place of the "object" with "transitive verb" but it is used "idiomatic" in that case no article should be used.

eg:- The tree has ~~its~~ trunk root

(U) Such a phrase in which object comes with preposition and used "idiomatic"; No article should be used. (Before the main gate)

eg:- By land, By Air, at home, at hand,

[at home in → Expert]

- (v) No articles ~~will~~ should be used with possessive expression if the first word is a proper noun.

Eg:- Shyam's book (The book of Shyam) (Never can be written - the Shyam's book) or Shyam's the book)

But the first word is countable noun in genitive case, article will be used

Eg:- The dog's tail, The boy's head etc.

- (vi) Some Idiomatic phrases with whose noun no article is used are - at first, by heart, by name, in trouble, at least, indefinitely, by agreement, by mistake, in front of, By bit of, by accident, at fault, at best, in favour of, by word of mouth, by train/bus, at dawn, in turn, by region of, by sea, at peace, by post, by nature, by caste, by profession, enforce, at noon, by hand, by chance, in good faith, at ease, by night, by fair means, in place of, in point of, in debt, by day, at sunset, at work, by plan, in general, in detail, in ink/pencil (~~by ink/pencil~~), in fact, by virtue of, at night, at times, by no means, by all means, in public, at school/University, in town, on strike, on duty, in view of, all night, all morning, all day, by and by, by force, in vogue (चलन में), in time on watch, on demand, on half pay (but on a scholarship) etc.

Eg:-
(amp)

अपने ३० से ४०
दोस्तों के
(मददगारों)
(एअर-एअर)

In view of rules mentioned above, we often reach on this climax and conclusion that article is used or are used or ~~not~~ not. Pay attention to the words of these types in some sentences given below -

Eg! → What a pretty girl! - What pretty girls!

amp → Do you have a glass of milk? - but windows are made of glass.

→ He sat in the car. - but he went by car.

→ flowers bloom in the spring season → Spring is come.

ties, → The water of Ganga is holy → Water always seeks its level.

→ I use an electric iron. → Iron is a useful metal.

→ He went to the bride's home → He went home.

→ The patient is on the bed → we go to bed to sleep.

→ The dinner was well cooked → He invited me to dinner.

→ He left for Delhi on the fifteenth of August. → He left for Delhi on August 15th.

→ He will come in the Deepawali holidays → Deepawali (Diya - 5th) is celebrated all over Punjab and show. (8th 13th 14th)

eg/ → He leaves in the Punjab → we leave in Bihar.

→ I patted him on the soldier's shoulder → I patted his right shoulder.

→ He seized the boy by the collar → He seized the boy's collar.

→ I have got ~~an~~ a newspaper - we write paper

→ He is ~~an~~ an M.A. from the University of Delhi.
 Delhi University has been closed.

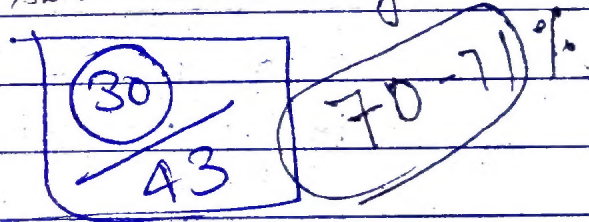
→ The absence of Tendulkar has made the team weaker → Absence has not been lodged

Practice

* Use articles where necessary

1. He bought an x-ray plant. ✓
2. This is the ^(a) one at play. (a) ✓
3. On such a cold morning I do not go out. ✓
4. Go up a ^(the) stairs. (the) ✓
5. It was a unique site. ✓
6. In a summer, he went to Delhi. ✓
7. I am fond of x milk and x tea. ✓
8. Open the book and read the passage. ✓
9. He is a worst player. (the) ✓
10. The ^(a) drawing man catches at the ^(a) straw. ✓
11. What type of x answer is this? ✓
12. The ^(a) teaching of x English is difficult today. ✓
13. Mumbai is the London of India. ✓
14. x Bengali is an Indian language. ✓
15. He is the ^(a) ~~Sakspere~~ ^{Sakspere} of our times. ✓
16. What is the matter? ✓
17. I found the book you are asking for. ✓
18. After a year or two the question can be considered. ✓

19. I spent x [✓] Holiday at home.
20. I wrote ~~two~~ x [✓] father for x [✓] money ^{wrong letters.}
21. We want the [✓] help of x ^(a) few ~~volunteers~~ ^{women.}
22. x [✓] milk comes from x ^(the) cow.
23. Sita has ~~headache~~ a [✓] headache.
24. He is not x ^(a) salesperson.
25. x ^(a) child ran across the [✓] road.
26. That the [✓] Earth is round is a [✓] universal truth.
27. He is a [✓] typist.
28. I had got x ^(a) cold.
29. Mr. Mukul an [✓] MSc. from the [✓] University of Ranchi.
30. A ^(the) old and a ^(the) young should live together.



Note:- Future in after 3 use 3 state in 3 use 3rd

Practice



Insert a/an or the if necessary.

1. They were grateful for the bread we gave them. 12
2. A ^(an) honour was conferred on him for his service to the country. 13
3. We decided to stay at a hotel in the centre of the town. 14
4. It is a pleasure to do business with such an efficient organization.
5. There was a knock on the door. I opened it and found a small dark man in a check over coat and a soft hat.
6. You can be fool some x ^(the) people all time and all the people some of the time but you can not be fool all the people all x ^(the) time. 1- 2 3
7. There will always be a conflict between a ^(the) old and a ^(the) young, The ^(x) young people want x change but the ^(x) old people want x things to stay the same.
8. x most of the stories that the people tell about x Irish are not true. ^(x)
9. What a ^(the) fool you are!
10. x Bihar University has x more students than the university of x Ranchi.
11. The headmaster asked x ^(the) boys to copy down the sentences written on the blackboard.

12. ~~X~~ ^{Science} ~~Signs~~ tries to discover the law of ~~X~~ ^{the} nature.

13. Are you going to England by ~~X~~ ^{the} sea or by ~~X~~ ^{the} air?

14. ~~An~~ ^(the) Ox is ~~a~~ ^(the) useful animal.

76°10

35
46

7

1 → Rice sells three rupees ~~a~~ ^a kilo

2 What is ~~a~~ ^a beautiful sight it is.

3 Which is ~~the~~ ^{the} oldest temple in Bihar

time. 4 He is ~~the~~ ^(the) milton of hindi poetry.

5 He wants ~~a~~ ^a glass of milk.

6 ~~X~~ ^(the) ~~language~~ ^{luggage} is on ~~the~~ ^{the} platform.

7 He can play on ~~the~~ ^{the} violin.

8 It is ~~the~~ ^{the} better of ~~X~~ ^X two Books.

9 What is ~~the~~ ^{the} trouble with you.

10 ~~The~~ ^{The} clouds, over ~~the~~ ^{the} sea over land.

11 ~~The~~ ^{The} young and ~~The~~ ^{The} old should serve
India.

12 I shall be back in ~~an~~ ^{an} hour.

13 He turned ~~the~~ ^{the} Radio on.

14. It is a unit of measurement.

15. The Sun rises in the east and sets in west.

16. oneday a old woman met a Duke of ^(the) Athens ^{cranges}

17. The ~~language~~ is a holy river.

18. Don't look down upon the poor.

19. The English defeated the french.

20. What a piece of work is man!

21. I found the book I wanted

22. He is an African by birth, not a European.

23. He bought a horse, a ox and a Buffalo.

24. He is as stupid as a owl.

25. He turned to ~~left~~

26. I cannot forget ^(who) the kindness with which he treated me.

27. He does not take a bath everyday.

28. I want a ounce ^(a) of petrol.

29. He daily goes for a morning walk in a Nehru park.

30. I always speak the truth.

31. The Times of India is a popular ^(a) daily.

32. This is the house I live in.

33. ~~An~~ An empty vessel sounds much.

34. He is a man of parts.